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TO INTHRONÉ. *v. a.* [*in and throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.
 One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,
 Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer, l. 395.*
INTIMACY. *n. f.* [*from intimate.*] Close familiarity.
 It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*
INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado, Spanish; intimus, Lat.*]
 1. Inmost; inward; intestine.
 They knew not
 That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
 From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on
 The marriage. *Milton's Agonist, l. 221.*
 Fear being to intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 2. Near; not kept at distance.
 Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admission. *South's Sermons.*
 3. Familiar; closely acquainted.
 United by this sympathetic bond,
 You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roocommon.*
INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado, Spanish; intime, French; intimus, Lat.*] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.
 The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue.*
TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer, French; intimare, low Latin.*] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
 Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*
 The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Lacke.*
 'Tis the divinity that flits within us;
 'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
 And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*
INTIMATELY. *adv.* [*from intimate.*]
 1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.
 The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Nearly; inseparably.
 Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us. *Addison's Spect. N. 219.*
 3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation, Fr. from intimate.*] Hint; obsecure or indirect declaration or direction.
 Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons.*
 Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*
 Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison.*
INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal.
 As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intime application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*
TO INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider, French; in and timidus, Lat.*] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.
 Now guilt once harrow'd in the conscious breast,
 Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*
INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer, Lat. entier, French; better written entire, which see, and all its derivatives.*] Whole; undiminished; broken.
 The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth to properly unto the same intire societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*
INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [*from intire; better entireness.*] Wholeness; integrity.
 So shall all times find me the same;
 You this intireness better may fulfil,
 Who have the pattern with you still. *Dunne.*
INTO. *prep.* [*in and to.*]
 1. Noting entrance with regard to place.
 If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*
 To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

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living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul. *Locke.*
 Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.
 To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*
 3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.
 They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon.*
 Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*
 A man must sin himself into a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*
 Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
 When the mad people rise against the state,
 To look them into duty; and command
 An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Tervan.*
 It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon.*
 He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*
 In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*
 It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mass. *Woodward.*
 Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley.*
INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis, Lat. intolerable, Fr.*]
 1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.
 If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*
 His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
 Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
 Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
 So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*
 Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearance long in the same clothes is to a court lady.
 From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
 Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broom.*
 2. Bad beyond sufferance.
INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.
INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [*from intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant, French.*] Not enduring; not able to endure.
 Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excess. *Arbutnot.*
TO INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in and tomb.*] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.
 What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd. *Hooker, l. i.*
 Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
 That darkness does the face of earth intomb. *Shakespeare.*
 Mighty hero's more majestic shades,
 And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*
TO INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intone, Lat.*] To thunder.
INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation, Fr. from intonate.*] The act of thundering.
TO INTOSE. *v. n.* [*from intone, or rather from tone; intoner, French.*] To make a slow protracted noise.
 So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to a
 Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad, l. ii.*
TO INTOURT. *v. a.* [*intortue, Lat.*] To twist; to wreath; to wring.
 The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intorted and wound up together. *Arbutnot.*
 With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
 Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*
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TO INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in and toxicum, Latin.*] To inebriate; to make drunk.
 The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*
 As with new wine intoxicated both,
 They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
 Divinity within them breeding wings,
 Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
 That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
 What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots? *Decay of Piety.*
 Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Duffenoy.*
 Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot.*
INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [*from intoxicare.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.
 That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*
 Whence can this proceed, but from that belotting intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South.*
INTRACABLE. *n. f.* [*intracabilis, Lat. intracable, Fr.*]
 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.
 To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most intracable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*
 2. Unmanageable; furious.
 By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intracable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*
INTRACABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intracable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.
INTRACABLY. *adv.* [*from intracable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
INTRACQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in and tranquility.*] Unquietness; want of rest.
 Jaletions were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that tranquillity which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*
INTRANSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intransitivus, Latin.*]
 [In grammar.] A verb intransitive is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *cursu, I run.* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
INTRANSUTABLE. *adj.* [*in and transmutabile.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.
 Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be intransutable, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*
TO INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in and treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.
 There is a history in all mens lives,
 Figuring the nature of the times decess'd;
 The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things
 As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
 And weak beginnings he intresured. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*
TO INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in and trencher, French.*]
 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.
 Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*
 That crawling insect, who from mud began,
 Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
 Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
 Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng.*
 We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*
 2. To break with hollows.
 His face
 Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care
 Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.
INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hammer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived intrenchant, from in privative, and trencher, to cut; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

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As easy may'st thou the intrenchant air
 With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*
INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.
INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide, Fr. intrepidus, Latin.*] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.
 Argyle
 Calm and intrepid in the very throat
 Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*
INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidity, Fr.*] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.
 I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*
INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [*from intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.
 He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*
INTRICACY. *n. f.* [*from intricare.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.
 The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*
INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus, Lat.*] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.
 Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*
 His stile in writing was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*
TO INTRICATE. [*from the adjective.*] To perplex; to darken.
 Not proper, nor in use.
 Alterations of surnames have so intricated, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*
INTRICATELY. *adv.* [*from intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.
 That variety of factions, into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*
INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [*from intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.
 He found such intricateness, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*
INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue, French.*]
 1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.
 These are the grand intrigues of man,
 These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman.*
 A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurrat.*
 The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. *Swift.*
 Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
 And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel.*
 2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.
 Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*
 3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.
 As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*
TO INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer, Fr. from the noun.*] To form plots; to carry on private designs.
INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer, Fr. from intrigue.*] One who buies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who peruses women.
 I desire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*
INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [*from intrigue.*] With intrigue; with secret plotting.
INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus, Lat. intrinseque, French.*] This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrarily to etymology.
 1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.
 These measure the laws of God not by the intrinsecal goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*
 The near and intrinsecal, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.
 He falls into intrinsecal society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*
 Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinsecal with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*
INTRINSECALLY.